

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, And Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population.

ITALIANS REVEAL GREAT OFFENSIVE

Against the Austrians On the Bainizza Plateau and to the Northwest of Gorizia

BOMBS DROPPED ON AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASE

The Russians Continue to Retreat Eastward and Northeastward of Riga, All Along the Line, With the Germans in Pursuit—The German War Vessels Which Were Reported to be Shelling the Riga Coast Were Submarines—The Operations on the Western Front in Belgium and France Are Carried Out by Opposing Artilleries.

While the Russians continue their flight before the Germans in the region of Riga, the Italians, after a few days of comparative idleness, again have started their great offensive against the Austrians on the Bainizza plateau and to the northeast of Gorizia.

In the south, however, from the Brestovizza valley to the sea, the Italians have been compelled to withstand most violent counter-attacks by the Austrians, who are endeavoring to hold back General Cadorna's lines from a further approach toward Trieste. They were successful in doing so, although the Austrians at one place momentarily forced back the Italians.

A counter-attack by the Italians not alone retrieved the lost position, but resulted in the capture of more than 400 prisoners.

On the Bainizza plateau northeast of Gorizia, the Italians have made further gains, capturing an important Austrian position near Orogio. No details have been vouchsafed concerning the battle which is in progress northeast of Gorizia, and no confirmation is at hand of the reported capture by the Austrians north of Gorizia. Nearly 1,700 men have been captured by the Italians in the fighting in the Gorizia sector.

Against the Italians have sent their armor over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans. The army which evacuated Riga has crossed the Aa river to Livonia, while the army from the Tulkov-Petrograd railroad, in the capture of the Dvina river the Germans, it is asserted by the Berlin press, have secured intact the big coastal defense guns.

The war vessels which were reported to be shelling the Riga coast line, and which it was thought, probably might be covering a landing of troops, to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, were submarines—probably craft which were reported earlier as operating in adjacent waters in every session for the past twenty years.

The operations on the western front in Belgium and France continue to be carried out by the opposing armies, although the British are still making trench raiding excursions or rather strong attacks against the French front on the California plateau in the Agincourt sector.

Against the Italians have sent their armor over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans. The army which evacuated Riga has crossed the Aa river to Livonia, while the army from the Tulkov-Petrograd railroad, in the capture of the Dvina river the Germans, it is asserted by the Berlin press, have secured intact the big coastal defense guns.

The war vessels which were reported to be shelling the Riga coast line, and which it was thought, probably might be covering a landing of troops, to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, were submarines—probably craft which were reported earlier as operating in adjacent waters in every session for the past twenty years.

The operations on the western front in Belgium and France continue to be carried out by the opposing armies, although the British are still making trench raiding excursions or rather strong attacks against the French front on the California plateau in the Agincourt sector.

Against the Italians have sent their armor over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans. The army which evacuated Riga has crossed the Aa river to Livonia, while the army from the Tulkov-Petrograd railroad, in the capture of the Dvina river the Germans, it is asserted by the Berlin press, have secured intact the big coastal defense guns.

The war vessels which were reported to be shelling the Riga coast line, and which it was thought, probably might be covering a landing of troops, to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, were submarines—probably craft which were reported earlier as operating in adjacent waters in every session for the past twenty years.

The operations on the western front in Belgium and France continue to be carried out by the opposing armies, although the British are still making trench raiding excursions or rather strong attacks against the French front on the California plateau in the Agincourt sector.

Against the Italians have sent their armor over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans. The army which evacuated Riga has crossed the Aa river to Livonia, while the army from the Tulkov-Petrograd railroad, in the capture of the Dvina river the Germans, it is asserted by the Berlin press, have secured intact the big coastal defense guns.

The war vessels which were reported to be shelling the Riga coast line, and which it was thought, probably might be covering a landing of troops, to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, were submarines—probably craft which were reported earlier as operating in adjacent waters in every session for the past twenty years.

The operations on the western front in Belgium and France continue to be carried out by the opposing armies, although the British are still making trench raiding excursions or rather strong attacks against the French front on the California plateau in the Agincourt sector.

Against the Italians have sent their armor over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans. The army which evacuated Riga has crossed the Aa river to Livonia, while the army from the Tulkov-Petrograd railroad, in the capture of the Dvina river the Germans, it is asserted by the Berlin press, have secured intact the big coastal defense guns.

The war vessels which were reported to be shelling the Riga coast line, and which it was thought, probably might be covering a landing of troops, to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, were submarines—probably craft which were reported earlier as operating in adjacent waters in every session for the past twenty years.

The operations on the western front in Belgium and France continue to be carried out by the opposing armies, although the British are still making trench raiding excursions or rather strong attacks against the French front on the California plateau in the Agincourt sector.

Against the Italians have sent their armor over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans. The army which evacuated Riga has crossed the Aa river to Livonia, while the army from the Tulkov-Petrograd railroad, in the capture of the Dvina river the Germans, it is asserted by the Berlin press, have secured intact the big coastal defense guns.

The war vessels which were reported to be shelling the Riga coast line, and which it was thought, probably might be covering a landing of troops, to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, were submarines—probably craft which were reported earlier as operating in adjacent waters in every session for the past twenty years.

The operations on the western front in Belgium and France continue to be carried out by the opposing armies, although the British are still making trench raiding excursions or rather strong attacks against the French front on the California plateau in the Agincourt sector.

Against the Italians have sent their armor over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

Cabled Paragraphs

Castro Coming to United States.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Sept. 5.—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, is on his way hence on board a Spanish liner bound for a United States port. He will be accompanied by men of the American secret service.

500 OF NEW ARMY ARE IN BARRACKS AT AYER.
Connecticut and New York Men Are to Be Assigned to the Infantry.

Ayer, Mass., Sept. 5.—Five hundred members of the new national army from each of the New England states and a dozen counties in northern New York were quartered tonight in the barracks at Camp Devens, the new cantonment here.

Soldiers Godspeed by the folks at home. The veterans of the 8,000 soldiers that will ultimately occupy the camp arrived in small groups throughout the day.

Each group reported the cantonment officers gave the men temporary assignments to various branches of the service, supplied them with uniforms and bedding, and saw to it that they found their barracks and that they were provided with food. At 10 p. m. when bugles sounded taps over the cantonment, 5 per cent of Maine's quota to the 76th division, the army, and 1 per cent of the quota of other New England states and northern New York were ready to begin training tomorrow.

Brigadier General Harry F. Hodges, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commander of the camp, and members of his staff were at the main gate at 7 o'clock this morning as 81 members of the Maine contingent came walking down the road from the railroad station. The Maine men who had the first to reach here.

Republicans of C.F. of L. Opposed House Hwaried to Prohibition

IN FIGHT FOR A WAR EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE DELAYING FINAL VOTE

Further Efforts Are to be Made Today to Curb the Discretionary Powers of Secretary of the Treasury

Washington, Sept. 5.—Prolonged, though futile republican attacks in the house today on provisions of the bill, 538,945,460 was bond and certificate bill, giving wide discretionary powers to the secretary of the treasury in making allied loans, upset plans for passage of the measure before night. Debate under the five minute speech rule proceeded during the afternoon with indications that the bill would pass tomorrow without material change.

Republican Plans Blocked.
In rapid succession the house, sitting as the committee of the whole, defeated or sidetracked proposals embracing virtually every republican objection to the bill. Among these were three war expenditure committee proposals, offered by Representatives Gildersleeve, of New York, and Stafford, of Wisconsin. All were thrown out on points of order.

Others, offered by Representative Morgan of Oklahoma and Representative Sloan, of Nebraska, to make the interest on the war bonds payable at 4 per cent, and to make them non-convertible.

The final vote to add one of the war expenditure committee amendments to the bill, but those in the fight have little hope of success.

Republicans Consumed Day.
Almost the entire day was consumed by republicans insisting that to the secretary of the treasury should be given control of the tremendous sums now being appropriated for allied loans, but those in the fight have little hope of success.

Representative Stafford proposed that three other members of the cabinet, the secretary of commerce and interior, and the chairman of the federal reserve board, advise the secretary of the treasury regarding loans. Representative Cannon and others spoke for the plan even after it had been ruled out of order.

Constant reiteration of the republican attacks today called on the secretary of the treasury to declare that Secretary McAdoo's statement before the ways and means committee of the house, that he was using the utmost care in making foreign loans.

REPRESENTATIVE NELSON DEFENDS HIS SON
Who is Charged With Having Evaded Registration.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Representative Nelson of Wisconsin today called on Attorney-General Gregory to investigate the action of the United States marshal at Madison, Wis., in issuing a warrant for the congressional son, Byron, on charge of evading registration.

In a letter to the attorney-general, Representative Nelson shows that his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Mr. Nelson also states that the nearest American consul to where his son was in the city of Madison, Wis., at the time the warrant was issued. He then presents statements from the provost marshal-general, the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury, all of whom are in a foreign country and not compelled under the law to register.

Condensed Telegrams

Teaching of German was abolished in the high school at Washington, Pa.

Three hundred houses were destroyed by earthquakes in Bogota, Colombia.

The cadets at Australia's "West Point" have begun the study of Japanese.

The Federal Shipping Board has approved a flag for vessels of the new merchant marine.

Earthquake shocks lasting as long as 20 seconds were reported in north central Minnesota.

A number of British officers will be soon attached to the American forces to assist in training.

The British steamer Rosanoke was sunk. No details of the sinking were given in the report.

No ceremony attended the departure yesterday of New Haven's quota of 11 men for the war camp.

Serbia are starving owing to the Central Powers' blockade of the harbors of Serbia, which were very abundant.

The American Red Cross unit left Rome for the Italian front. It was greeted at Turin by civil and military officers.

A spider web made over-night was found at Wilmington, Del., on which in plain letters were "America wins over Germany."

Major John H. Duval, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Bowdoin college.

From June 8 to June 17 one hundred ships were built, of which 63 were British, according to the Lloyd's register in London.

Thirty Italian airplanes dropped nine tons of bombs on the Austrian naval base at Pola, causing destruction and large conflagration.

Mennonites in conference at Souderton, Pa., declared they prefer jail than to fight in the war or even take part as non-combatants.

A road eight miles long has been built in Ecuador by a company of American engineers assisted by the French engineering service.

The body of Julian Biddle, an American aviator, born in Philadelphia, was ashore at the village of Egmond, Aard-Zee, north Holland.

Camp Custer, the national army cantonment near Battle Creek, Mich., is ready for the Wisconsin and Michigan boys chosen for the draft.

C. H. Wang, of Yale, was elected chairman of the Chinese students' association at the annual conference at Providence.

George Thompson, a farmer, was fined \$2,000 for selling potatoes over the maximum prices fixed by the Food Controller at Spaulding, England.

E. D. Morel, one of the leaders of the pacifist movement in England, was sent to prison for inducing a woman to take a pamphlet to Switzerland.

The provisional brigade at Fort Adams before leaving was fitted out with 5,000 comfort kits and many other necessities for the residents of the summer colony.

Two deaths have resulted from a grade crossing accident at Green Harbor, Mass., in which an automobile crashed into the side of a freight locomotive.

Twelve sailors kept in Long Island were taken to the court in the M. I. L. charged with selling liquor to soldiers of the 16th Regiment at Camp Mills.

Examinations for assistant surgeons to the military eight weeks of the medical corps of the navy will be held at various points throughout the country September 17.

Lieutenant Jacobs, a flying instructor at the government aviation field at Mount Clemens, Mich., and a cadet aviator, were injured when their airplane fell 300 feet.

The Trades Union Congress in England placed itself on record as opposed to the Stockholm peace conference. The vote against it was 2,834, 000 and 91,000 for it.

A detailed life history of each man arriving at Camp Devens is taken by the examining officers for the purpose of assigning him to the kind of service for which he is best suited.